Comment Set 38

PUBLIC HEARING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

LANDS COMMISSION

FAIRFIELD COMMUNITY CENTER

ASSEMBLY HALL

1000 KENTUCKY STREET

FAIRFIELD, CALIFORNIA 94533

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 2003

7:00 P.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR, RPR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

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APPEARANCES

STAFF

- Mr. Stephen L. Jenkins, Assistant Division Chief
- Ms. Judy Brown, Environmental Scientist
- Ms. Lorna Burks, Public Land Management Specialist

ALSO PRESENT

- Mr. Brewster Birdsall, Senior Associate Air Quality and Engineering
- Ms. Mary Brown, Rhodia Inc.
- Mr. David Cornman, SFPP, L.P.
- Mr. Mike Duncan, Solano Transit Authority
- Mr. Louis Franchimon, Napa/Solano Building Trades Council
- Mr. Don Garcia, Teamsters Local 490
- Mr. James Holman, Operating Engineers Local 3
- Ms. Susan Lee, Vice President, Aspen Environmental
- Mr. Stephen Mikich, Plumbers and Steamfitters 342
- Mr. Danial Schiada, City of Benicia
- Ms. June Williams, Elmira Spill Committee

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Good evening.
3	My name is Judy Brown, and I work for the
4	California State Lands Commission. And I'm the Project
5	manager for the preparation of the Environmental Impact
6	Report for the Concord to West Sacramento Petroleum
7	Products Pipeline.
8	SFPP,L.P. is the name of the applicant.
9	I would like to welcome you this evening to this
10	public meeting. The purpose of the meeting is for you to
11	receive information about this project, and for us to hear
12	your comments about the adequacy of the Draft
13	Environmental Impact Report in addressing the potential
14	environmental impacts that may result from the project.
15	It is not the purpose of this meeting to discuss
16	such issues as negotiations between landowners and the
17	applicant or your views either for or against the project.
18	The California State Lands Commission is acting
19	as the Lead Agency under the California Environmental
20	Quality Act for the purposes of preparing an Environmental
21	Impact Report for this project because the Commission has
22	jurisdiction over several of the waterways proposed to be
23	crossed by the proposed project.
24	Aspen Environmental Group has been contracted by

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25 the Commission to prepare the Draft and Final EIR analysis

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- 1 for this project.
- 2 The Draft Environmental Impact Report was
- 3 released on June 12th for a 45-day public review and
- 4 comment period. The Draft EIR is available to review on
- 5 the Commission's website at www.slc.ca.gov, and at local
- 6 public libraries within the cities located along the
- 7 proposed pipeline route. And those would be Benicia,
- 8 Concord, Suisun City, the Fairfield-Suisun Library, and a
- 9 library in West Sacramento, and also at the Sacramento
- 10 Office of the California State Lands Commission.
- 11 The Draft EIR contains an analysis of the
- 12 potentially significant impacts of the proposed project.
- 13 The EIR may be modified based on comments received tonight
- 14 and by comments mailed, faxed, or emailed to the
- 15 California State Lands Commission by the close of the
- 16 comment period, which is July 28th.
- 17 There are extra copies of the notice of
- 18 availability with pertinent information for you at the
- 19 back table.
- 20 The Final EIR will contain all comments received
- 21 and the Commission staff's responses to those comments.
- 22 The Final EIR will be considered for certification by the
- 23 California State Lands Commission in the near future,
- 24 possibly in October of this year.
- 25 In addition, the California State Lands

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- 1 Commission will be considering issuance of a lease to the
- 2 applicant for use and maintenance of its facilities
- 3 occupying state-owned tide and submerged lands under the
- 4 jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 5 All persons requesting information concerning the
- 6 date and time of the Commission's proposed action on the
- 7 EIR and proposed lease will be mailed a notice. Any
- 8 comments you may wish to make regarding the merits of the
- 9 project should be presented to the Commission at that
- 10 time.
- 11 We have a sign-in sheet at the table by the door.
- 12 And we'd like you to complete identifying that you were
- 13 present at this meeting and indicating whether you would
- 14 like to be placed on our mailing list for future
- 15 information about this project.
- 16 I'd like to indicate that we are asking each
- 17 person who would like to comment on the project to please
- 18 complete an information slip found at that table. This
- 19 will enable the court reporter to properly identify you
- 20 for the record, and it will enable the State Lands
- 21 Commission to properly respond to your comments.
- 22 Please take a moment now to complete this form if
- 23 you haven't already done so.
- Now, I'd like to introduce you to the
- 25 participants of this public meeting.

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- 1 And representing the State Lands Commission is
- 2 Stephen Jenkins. And next to Stephen is Lorna Burks.
- 3 Next to Lorna is David Cornman, who is
- 4 representing SFPP, L.P.
- 5 And to Mr. Cornman's right is Susan Lee of Aspen
- 6 Environmental Group.
- 7 The format of this meeting is to have the
- 8 applicant's representative, Dave Cornman, give you an
- 9 overview of the proposed project, which will include a
- 10 brief history of the route selection process and a summary
- 11 of the construction sequence.
- 12 Following Mr. Cornman's presentation we will
- 13 accept comments from individuals in the order in which the
- 14 comment slips were received.
- 15 If you have pre-printed comments that will be
- 16 read, we ask that you provide us a copy. And in order to
- 17 allow everyone an opportunity, we may limit your
- 18 remarks -- or your time. Sorry.
- 19 The applicant's representatives have agreed to
- 20 make themselves available for answering specific questions
- 21 about the project immediately after this meeting.
- 22 And I'd like to ask Dave Cornman to come to the
- 23 podium at this time.
- 24 MR. CORNMAN: Thanks, Judy.
- 25 I just want to say on behalf of Kinder Morgan

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- 1 Energy Partners that we are very pleased to be continuing
- 2 to move forward with this very important project. It's an
- 3 exciting project, replacing an existing pipeline that's
- 4 been in the ground since 1967.
- 5 On September the 6th, 2001, Kinder Morgan
- 6 announced plans to replace the existing 14-inch pipeline
- 7 with a 20-inch diameter pipeline. The purpose to add --
- 8 the purpose of this project is to add critically needed
- 9 capacity to the essential transportation infrastructure,
- 10 the supply of gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel to the
- 11 region's consumers, military installations, and airports.
- 12 To put all this in context I want to give you
- 13 just a little bit of background about Kinder Morgan.
- 14 SFPP,L.P. that was mentioned a moment ago by Judy
- 15 is the operating partnership that was formally owned by
- 16 Santa Fe Pacific Pipelines and purchased in 1998 by Kinder
- 17 Morgan Energy Partners. SFPP,L.P. is going to be the
- 18 owner and operator of this proposed new pipeline.
- 19 We are a public utility. We are a common carrier
- 20 pipeline, which means that folks that want to put products
- 21 into a pipeline if they do it properly are allowed to do
- 22 that. We don't own any of the petroleum products in our
- 23 pipelines. They're owned by the shippers that send those
- 24 products through our lines or inject their lines -- bring
- 25 their product to us.

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- We have some 4,000 miles of pipelines in the
- 2 western United States. These are all petroleum products
- 3 pipelines, again shipping all grades of gasoline, diesel
- 4 fuel, and jet fuel. We ship about one million barrels of
- 5 petroleum products each day in the 4,000 miles of
- 6 pipelines that I mentioned. We serve all the major
- 7 metropolitan areas as well as major airports, some 15
- 8 military installations, operates some -- and own some 15
- 9 truck terminals as well.
- 10 We are regulated by the U.S. Department of
- 11 Transportation in the way we design and operate our
- 12 pipelines, and also by the California State Fire Marshal.
- 13 Pipelines are by far the safest and most
- 14 cost-effective means of transporting refined petroleum
- 15 products.
- 16 We're constantly monitoring -- Kinder Morgan is
- 17 constantly monitoring the capacity that we have in our
- 18 pipelines versus the growing demand for products in these
- 19 metropolitan areas that we serve. And over two years ago
- 20 we recognized the need on our system between Concord and
- 21 Sacramento to move forward and expand our capacity. We
- 22 went to management and got approval for that. And then
- 23 we've been moving forward since then.
- 24 What this new project does is it provides an
- 25 opportunity for us to redesign the path that the pipeline

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- 1 currently takes between Concord and Sacramento, and
- 2 hopefully achieves some benefits from that.
- 3 Let me talk a little bit about route selection.
- 4 Prior to management giving their approval for this project
- 5 we performed what -- internally to Kinder Morgan a
- 6 comprehensive feasibility and economic analysis. We
- 7 brought in a team of experts to help us in all the major
- 8 disciplines, including biology, cultural resources,
- 9 engineering, construction, public relations,
- 10 contamination, water resources, and others.
- 11 The purpose of that feasibility study was to
- 12 really investigate what the fatal flaws and major
- 13 constraints might be with replacing the existing pipeline.
- 14 The major constraints that we're looking at primarily
- 15 relate to construction, design, permitting, public
- 16 acceptance, and of course cost.
- 17 We looked at five major route alternatives for
- 18 five major base routes. This is not the CEQA document
- 19 now. This is the feasibility study that we did prior to
- 20 filing the application with the State Lands Commission.
- 21 The next to the last drawing, the far right side
- 22 actually, provides some of the alignments that we looked
- 23 at, these five alignments, early on.
- 24 Ultimately, using the whole team of experts that
- 25 we had, we ended up choosing a base route that is similar

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- 1 to the one that we proposed in our application. We looked
- 2 at routes that went from Concord not only east -- I'm
- 3 sorry -- north across the Carquinez Straits as the
- 4 existing line does and into Sacramento, but we looked at
- 5 lines that would go east of Concord and head through
- 6 places like Bay Point, Pittsburg, Antioch, and Stockton.
- 7 And ultimately looking at those lines compared to
- 8 the line that we ended up picking internally, we felt that
- 9 there were a lot more water impacts, there were a lot more
- 10 water crossings, there were urban impacts, traffic
- 11 impacts, business and residential impacts that would be in
- 12 excess of what we were wanting to move forward with.
- 13 So ultimately -- and there was a military
- 14 installation, the Concord Weapons Naval Station there,
- 15 just outside of Concord. We would have had to go through
- 16 too complicated permitting.
- 17 So ultimately the refined route that we -- the
- 18 route that we picked we worked on -- again, before going
- 19 public on this project and before filing an application,
- 20 we did a number of things to refine that route that we
- 21 generally picked.
- We wanted to use -- have a maximum use of
- 23 existing utility corridors and railroad and road rights of
- 24 way so we put that pipeline every way we possibly could to
- 25 follow existing utility and railroad and road corridors.

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- 1 We routed away from sensitive environments like the Suisun
- 2 Marsh. One of the real benefits of this project is it
- 3 gets the existing -- gets the pipeline out of the Suisun
- 4 Marsh for the most part where it currently sits on the
- 5 railroad right-of-way for about 15 miles. And the new
- 6 alignment that we've chosen gets less than about a mile of
- 7 Suisun Marsh involved.
- 8 The existing -- the pipeline goes through Elmira,
- 9 it goes through Dixon, it goes through Davis. The
- 10 proposed pipeline misses all three of those communities.
- In addition, we looked at avoiding sensitive
- 12 environmental areas like the Vic Fazio Wildlife Area which
- 13 we are not too far from and the Jefferson Prairie
- 14 Preserves.
- 15 In further refining our route, and from those we
- 16 made lots of adjustment to the route, we also canvassed
- 17 opinions from elected officials in all three counties and
- 18 most of the cities along the way, regulators and others,
- 19 to again identify the issues and try to come up with an
- 20 alignment for this project that would have the greatest
- 21 amount of public acceptance and permitting and regulatory
- 22 acceptance.
- 23 Finally, in September of '01 again we did
- 24 announce our project. We did a press release. And we
- 25 started doing studies. And we did -- since 2001 we've

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- 1 been doing all types of studies, engineering studies,
- 2 biological, cultural resources, geotechnical, it goes on
- 3 and on, all of about refining our understanding of where
- 4 it's best to put this pipeline.
- 5 And then of course in November of '01 we filed
- 6 our application with the State Lands Commission. And at
- 7 that point we had refined this pipeline considerably
- 8 before it went into for its CEQA analysis.
- 9 Let me now just go to the project overview, which
- 10 is really what I'm here to talk to you about.
- 11 The proposed project is a 20-inch diameter steel
- 12 pipeline -- welded steel, high tensile strength pipeline
- 13 that would be built between Concord and Sacramento,
- 14 California, replacing our existing 14-inch diameter
- 15 pipeline. It would be approximately 70 miles in length,
- 16 depending on a number of variables, but 69.8 to 70 miles,
- 17 in that vicinity.
- 18 In addition, we have added to the project an 8/10
- 19 of a mile spur. We're calling it the Wickland connection,
- 20 but basically it's a spur up near West Sacramento that
- 21 would tie a proposed new pipeline into a pipeline that
- 22 will be a separate project and providing jet fuel into the
- 23 Sacramento International Airport. So that's a part of
- 24 this project. Not the pipeline to the airport, but just a
- 25 less-than-a-mile spur that connects our line to that line.

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- 1 Current peak demand on this existing pipeline
- 2 system is about 137,000 barrels per day, as stated in the
- 3 EIR. And the current capacity on the existing line is
- 4 about 152,000 barrels a day. So you can see from 137 to
- 5 152, we're not too far away from reaching capacity on this
- 6 system. Given that it takes three or four years to get
- 7 through one of these project permitting efforts, we're
- 8 getting started now to make sure that we can be ahead of
- 9 the curve on that.
- 10 The new line would be actually built to
- 11 200,000-barrel-per-day-system design capacity and would be
- 12 operated at 1440 PSI in its eventual build up.
- 13 So that you know, our pipeline -- this pipeline
- 14 would generally carry about -- of the product that I
- 15 mentioned earlier, about 60 percent of that -- 60 percent
- 16 of the barrels we send down the line are gasoline, about
- 17 30 percent of the throughput is diesel fuel, and about 10
- 18 percent is jet fuel.
- 19 The new project would have approximately 12
- 20 valves situated along the distance of the 70 miles, of
- 21 which again approximately 5 of those valves would be
- 22 remotely operated from our control centers in Concord and
- 23 also down in Orange, California, where we have our other
- 24 control center.
- 25 The pipeline is monitored 24 hours a day. And it

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- 1 operates 24 hours a day at full line capacity.
- We also -- as a part of this project we have
- 3 station modifications inside the fence at Concord -- at
- 4 our Concord station and also at the West Sacramento
- 5 station. Again, just minor amount of modifications
- 6 including piping instrumentation, meters, and other small
- 7 changes within the fenceline of those two stations.
- 8 The new pipeline would cross about 64 -- and I
- 9 keep saying about because there a lot of definitional
- 10 things here -- but there's about 64 water crossings that
- 11 we'll be crossing on this project. About 15 of those are
- 12 irrigation canals. And of those 64, we're planning to
- 13 drill under, using a horizontal directional drill, or to
- 14 bore under about 48 of those 64 water crossings. The
- 15 remainder of the drainages that we'd be crossing would be
- 16 crossed in the dry so that there be no impacts as well.
- 17 This pipeline is designed to have a very
- 18 sophisticated and computer monitoring system for leak
- 19 detection. And I won't get into great detail on that
- 20 right now. But if you're interested, after the meeting
- 21 we're certain we can fill you in on the details of leak
- 22 detection and monitoring on the pipeline.
- 23 I might add, that one of the best leak detection
- 24 systems known to man is to put new pipe in the ground.
- 25 And that's certainly what we're going to do here.

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- 1 A little bit about the proposed route. I'll just
- 2 run you through quickly where the pipeline goes. And,
- 3 again, the drawings are even more clear over here.
- 4 From Mile Post Zero at Concord station the
- 5 pipeline would travel northwest through industrial areas
- 6 in rural Contra Costa County, finally entering the City of
- 7 Martinez -- city limits of Martinez, again not downtown
- 8 Martinez, but out in the rural areas of Martinez, as it
- 9 comes up to the south side of the Carquinez Strait at Mile
- 10 Post 5.
- 11 And then we cross Carquinez Strait. And this
- 12 pipeline project is now going to -- one of the changes we
- 13 made is to actually incorporate a piece of the existing
- 14 pipeline into the new project. So we're going to use a
- 15 piece of the 14-inch pipe that's under Carquinez Straits.
- 16 It's in great shape. We're going to tie 20-inch pipe into
- 17 it on the north side and 20-inch pipe into it on the south
- 18 side.
- 19 The reason for that is because the horizontal
- 20 direction of drill that we had conceptualized at the
- 21 beginning of this project is not technically feasible.
- 22 It's about 6,900 feet in length. And for 20-inch pipe it
- 23 would have been a world record, and we didn't want to set
- 24 the record. There's a lot of risk involved in that kind
- 25 of thing.

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1 Phase 2 of this project, which is referenced in the EIR but will be subject to the separate CEQA 3 evaluation, separate permitting, would be at some point in 4 the future -- in the event that the technology is there 5 and that the capacity and demand is there for us to do 6 this, we would actually go out and have a separate project that would be to install 20-inch horizontal directional drill under Carquinez Straits. So that is currently not a part of this project. 10 From Mile Post 6.4 on the far side -- the north 11 side of Carquinez Straits we enter the city limits of 12 Benicia and travel through industrial areas there and some 13 of the city streets up to about Mile Post 8. From Mile 14 Post 8, we go up through -- along Highway 680 on the north 15 and then on -- the west and then on the east side up to 16 about Mile Post 15 where we do a horizontal directional drill under 680 to get over on the other side. And I 18 might add that that piece along 680 is in lieu of going 19 across Suisun, which is where the existing pipeline is. After we drill under 680 the pipeline again 20 21 parallels 680 for awhile and then crosses along a PG&E 22 right-of-way -- transmission corridor right-of-way across 23 over to Cordelia Slough where we can do a horizontal 24 directional drill under Cordelia Slough. And then we head

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25 off north -- between Mile Post 15 and 23 we head up along

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- 1 Cordelia Road and along the railroad right-of-way, until
- 2 we hit the city limits for Suisun City.
- 3 At Mile Post 23 we do hit Suisun City and we
- 4 travel primarily on Railroad Avenue between Mile Post 23
- 5 and 27. From Mile Post 27 to 32 we're in the Fairfield
- 6 area. And in that area we're traversing down various city
- 7 streets including Tabor, Walters, Huntington, Peabody, and
- 8 Vanden.
- 9 From Mile Post 32 to 41 we are in rural Solano
- 10 County roads or along rural Solano County roads all the
- 11 way up to Mile Post 41 where we hit the Old Sacramento
- 12 Northern Railroad right-of-way. That's an old electric --
- 13 I guess it was electric railroad right-of-way that left
- 14 behind a grade, the tracks were removed. And we are not
- 15 in that grade, but we're going to be adjacent to that
- 16 grade.
- 17 So along the Sacramento Northern from Mile Post
- 18 41 to 54 we're going along that until we hit another large
- 19 PG&E transmission line right-of-way at Mile Post 54. And
- 20 from 54 to 61 we're traversing right adjacent to the PG&E
- 21 right-of-way up to I-80.
- 22 At I-80 at Mile Post 62 we'll drill under I-80
- 23 and pop up on the other side between I-80 and the
- 24 railroad. And then between Mile Post 62 and 65 we head
- 25 due east and we cross through the Yolo Causeway, the Yolo

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- 1 Bypass and over into the city limits of West Sacramento.
- 2 And then finally from Mile Post 65 to 69 we're in
- 3 the City of West Sacramento where we have an existing
- 4 franchise, and we'll be traveling down Industrial
- 5 Boulevard for the most part there over to the station in
- 6 West Sacramento.
- 7 I mentioned Phase 2 of the project. I mentioned
- 8 the Wickland airport connection. I'll mention that the
- 9 existing pipeline, the 14-inch pipeline, when we are
- 10 completely built out on the new pipeline and we've
- 11 switched the product service over to the new pipeline,
- 12 what we'll do with the existing pipeline is that we will
- 13 send maybe hundreds, certainly many, many runs of what
- 14 they call a squeegee pig down through the pipeline to
- 15 clean out all the product. And then what we'll do is
- 16 after we've got all the product cleaned out of the
- 17 pipeline, we'll purge it and pressurize it with nitrogen
- 18 and inert gas, basically to keep the oxygen out of the
- 19 pipeline. It prevents corrosion on the inside of that
- 20 pipeline.
- 21 And then after we've got it under pressure with
- 22 nitrogen we're going to maintain that pipeline as an asset
- 23 and for future use in things other than refined petroleum
- 24 products.
- Okay. Now a little bit about construction. And

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- 1 I'm getting pretty close to the end here.
- Our plans for construction are: We intend to
- 3 start construction in March of 2004, which is next March.
- 4 And it's a -- we're planning an eight-month construction
- 5 period. We're avoiding the winter construction because
- 6 it's not quite feasible to construct pipelines up here in
- 7 the winter given the amount of water. And then the
- 8 endangered species windows. We've got to avoid a number
- 9 of those. They're also in the winter.
- 10 So we'll be building between March 2004 and
- 11 November of 2004, about 270 -- or 250, 270 new jobs will
- 12 be created, so it's good for the economy.
- 13 We'll have 18 construction spreads or work areas
- 14 along this pipeline construction, including one
- 15 mainline -- again, as stated in the EIR -- one mainline
- 16 spread, which is a cross-country spread that does, as we
- 17 call it, the pipeline blow and go along the agricultural
- 18 lands. We'll have a one-street spread that does a lot of
- 19 city streets. There'll be two special crossings spreads
- 20 that will do special crossings like slick and case bores.
- 21 We're going to have three HDD, or horizontal
- 22 directional drill, crews that do the horizontal
- 23 directional drills under highways and streams and so on.
- 24 And then we're going to have one station crew that'll do
- 25 the work in the two stations.

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- We also are going to have four temporary storage
- 2 yards, staging yards where the construction crews will
- 3 basically stage into, and then come out of that on the
- 4 construction right-of-way to do the pipeline work. We'll
- 5 store pipe there. We'll store other equipment, valves and
- 6 so on, temporary offices. These will all be placed in
- 7 areas that are currently disturbed, as our plan right now,
- 8 because that's the way we are working it out through the
- 9 environmental process -- agricultural fields, existing
- 10 gravel parking lots that kind of thing. Each of those
- 11 staging areas would be on the order of two to three acres
- 12 in size.
- 13 In terms of the progress that we'll make on
- 14 construction in any given location. Some people are
- 15 interested in knowing that -- for instance, in rural
- 16 country crossing -- cross-country pipelines, we'll make
- 17 about two miles of progress each week is the average that
- 18 we'll make. That's in rural settings.
- 19 In city construction on city streets it's
- 20 obviously a little slower. There are a lot of pipelines
- 21 and utilities in city streets that slow you down, traffic
- 22 control that you have to deal with. So we get about a
- 23 block -- one block each week of city construction. And
- 24 that goes from when you cut the street -- first cut it in
- 25 terms of the asphalt all the way to the point that a

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- 1 pipeline's in and you put your temporary asphalt back on.
- 2 About one block per week is what you can get on the
- 3 progress there.
- We do have a little drawing over here, the color
- 5 drawing that's third from the right which shows the
- 6 sequence of pipeline construction in cities. Pipeline
- 7 construction in cross country setting is not much
- 8 different. Of course we don't have to cut the asphalt,
- 9 but we also -- in cross-country pipelining we'll need at
- 10 least a hundred foot -- well, we'll need a hundred foot
- 11 construction -- temporary construction -- a hundred foot
- 12 construction right-of-way. And that's a difference than
- 13 on city streets. You don't use a hundred foot width there
- 14 because you don't have it.
- 15 And there is clearing and grading and other
- 16 things that go on in the cross-county pipelining that you
- 17 won't see on the drawing. But, generally speaking, all
- 18 the same equipment is there and the same sequencing as
- 19 well.
- I won't go through that in any detail.
- 21 And then, finally, I'll just say that at the end
- 22 of pipeline construction when the pipeline is in the
- 23 ground, there are a lot of regulations that govern how we
- 24 inspect and protect the public from releases in pipelines.
- 25 But one of those is that we will hydrotest this

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- 1 pipeline. We'll fill it with water, pressurize it in
- 2 accordance with DOT regulations, and make sure that it can
- 3 hold a product of course. And all that's documented. And
- 4 then those records are turned over to whoever needs to see
- 5 them including DOT and the State Fire Marshal.
- 6 So with that, as Judy said, I'll be available
- 7 afterwards as well as some of my cohorts from Kinder
- 8 Morgan and related consultants to answer any questions you
- 9 may have.
- 10 And thank you very much.
- 11 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Thank you, Dave.
- 12 Our first speaker that's signed up is Mary Brown,
- 13 representing Rhodia.
- 14 We'll ask that you come to the microphone please.
- 15 Thank you.
- 16 MS. BROWN: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.
- 17 My name is Mary Brown and I'm from Rhodia, Inc. And I
- 18 have just a brief statement to read into the record.
- 19 For those of you who do not know Rhodia, we are
- 20 an industrial property owner with a facility on the
- 21 southern shore of the Carquinez Strait, which is located
- 22 in Segment 1.
- 23 On February 20th, 2002, at the public scoping
- 24 meeting for this EIR, Rhodia specifically requested that
- 25 this EIR address the cumulative impacts of this pipeline

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1 project on Rhodia's remediation and wetlands affected by

2 that remediation in the vicinity of the currently proposed

3 pipeline alignment and any alternative alignment in that

4 vicinity.

5 At the same meeting Rhodia requested that this

6 EIR's analysis of impacts upon Rhodia's project and the

7 wetlands include consideration of alternative alignments

8 that avoid the wetlands all together.

9 As the Commission is aware, Rhodia has been

10 planning this environmental remediation and wetlands

11 restoration project for over three years. During this

12 time, Rhodia, in conjunction with 15 government agencies

13 and interested parties, has been planning a project that

14 will clean up and manage historical contamination and

15 restore and enhance important surrounding wetland habitat

16 and natural resources. The current Draft EIR of the

17 SFPP,L.P. pipeline project does not provide any analysis

18 of the impacts that this pipeline will have on Rhodia's

19 remediation and restoration in the same vicinity.

While the Draft EIR acknowledges the obvious,

21 that running a pipeline in the vicinity of the remediation

22 and restoration project would require coordination with

23 Rhodia, the Draft EIR provides no information concerning

24 short-term impacts on Rhodia's remediation or long-term

25 impacts on Rhodia's wetlands and habitat restoration.

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1	We	recognize	the	need	for	coordination	of	the
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- 2 planning, scheduling, implementation, and monitoring of
- 3 any pipeline that may be approved in the vicinity of the
- 4 remediation and restoration activities. To date, however,
- 5 we have had no meaningful discussions regarding such
- 6 coordination. There is a reason for that. SFPP has not
- 7 provided Rhodia with any information that would allow a
- 8 consideration of the impacts of the proposed pipeline on
- 9 the remediation and restoration or on how coordinated
- 10 activities could address such impacts.
- 11 The Draft EIR provides Rhodia with the first
- 12 opportunity to understand the implications of the proposed
- 13 project, its alternatives, and its phases. However, the
- 14 Draft EIR raises questions rather than providing analysis
- 15 of impacts.
- 16 It is simply not enough under CEQA for the EIR to
- 17 defer appropriate analysis of impacts by saying that
- 18 Rhodia and SFPP will coordinate in the future.
- 19 An appropriate analysis must occur in the EIR and
- 20 should include the specific impacts that the pipeline
- 21 project will have on the restoration of the wetlands. And
- 22 a presentation of how coordination among Rhodia, SFPP, and
- 23 the multiple resource agencies will address those impacts.
- 24 Significant public interests are at stake here.
- 25 Rhodia's restoration project has been ordered by the San

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1 Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board and has

2 been studied and approved under CEQA and has been

3 authorized by the relevant state and federal resource

- 4 agencies including this Commission. Impairment of these
- 5 public interests could be prevented by avoiding proximity
- 6 to the wetlands and sensitive state lands resources.
- For example, SFPP has available to it an existing
- 8 pipeline corridor all the way to the Carquinez Bridge
- 9 crossing. Using this existing pipeline corridor would
- 10 avoid substantial impacts to the remediation and
- 11 restoration and would result in the preservation of
- 12 substantial public environmental resources. In the Draft
- 13 EIR, however, such an alternative is not addressed at all,
- 14 not even in the discussion of the existing railroad
- 15 right-of-way alternative.
- 16 Our final comment for this hearing pertains to
- 17 the portion of the pipeline project referred to as Phase 2
- 18 of the Draft EIR. While we appreciate that references to
- 19 Phase 2 give us a fuller understanding of the project and
- 20 SFPP's intention with regard to the wetlands over time,
- 21 there's no evidence that the public interest is served by
- 22 deferring the analysis of the impacts of Phase 2. By
- 23 segmenting the CEQA analysis for Phase 1 -- Phase 2 into a
- 24 separate EIR but memorializing it in this EIR, the
- 25 Commission appears to be presupposing the acceptance of

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24

- 1 the Phase 2 alignment and project at this stage,
- 2 effectively adopting Phase 2 before an appropriate CEQA
- 3 analysis has been performed.
- 4 If Phase 2 is truly a separate project, there
- 5 appears to be no reason for running the Phase 1 alignment
- 6 so close to the wetlands and sensitive state lands
- 7 resources.
- 8 Even with respect to Phase 1, it does not appear
- 9 that such proximity is necessary, especially when the
- 10 project proponent has an existing right-of-way available
- 11 and perhaps other alternatives that would avoid impacts to
- 12 the wetlands.
- 13 Thank you for the opportunity to address the
- 14 Commission. We plan on submitting written comments as
- 15 well and will address these and other aspects of the Draft
- 16 EIR.
- 17 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Thank you, Mary.
- 18 The next speaker is Don Garcia, representing
- 19 Local 490 Teamsters.
- 20 MR. GARCIA: Good evening.
- 21 My name is Don Garcia of the Teamsters Local 490.
- 22 And of particular importance to me in this EIR is the
- 23 tanker truck transport of petroleum products through
- 24 Solano County.
- 25 Petroleum products have to get from refineries to

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25

- 1 the market one way or another. If it isn't in the new
- 2 larger pipeline, it will be in tanker trucks. Nowhere in
- 3 the Draft EIR does it quantify the number of tanker truck
- 4 trips that would be necessary if the replacement pipeline
- 5 is not built.
- 6 It is estimated that if the new larger pipeline
- 7 isn't approved, that an additional 45,000 tanker truck
- 8 trips per year will be needed to meet this demand. That
- 9 means 45,000 additional vehicle trips through one of the
- 10 Bay Area's most congested corridors, Interstate 80 and
- 11 680.
- 12 Increased truck trips means greater risk for
- 13 accidents and spills in our local communities. In the
- 14 Draft EIR it is stated that moving petroleum products via
- 15 truck is 300 times more fatal than moving it via pipeline.
- 16 Increased traffic congestion also means increased
- 17 air pollution. The Final EIR should also reflect what the
- 18 ambient air quality standards are likely to be if there is
- 19 an additional 45,000 truck trips per year.
- 20 Solano County works hard to meet ambient air
- 21 quality standards for ozone. If such standards are not
- 22 met, it can affect our ability to win funding for badly
- 23 needed transportation improvements.
- 24 Moving petroleum products by tanker truck is not
- 25 an acceptable alternative. The proposed pipeline is the

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1 safest method and will have the least effect on local

38-2

- 2 traffic and air quality.
- 3 Please approve the proposed pipeline.
- 4 And I would like to thank you for your time.
- 5 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Thank you.
- 6 And the next speaker will be Daniel Schiada from
- 7 the City of Benicia. I hope I pronounced that correctly.
- 8 MR. SCHIADA: Close enough.
- 9 Thank you. My name is Dan Schiada. I'm the
- 10 Director of Public Works with the City of Benicia.
- And I just wanted to express a concern that we
- 12 have with the Draft EIR; and, that is, the environmental
- 13 analysis section omits any mention of the city's water
- 14 transmission line that serves the City of Benicia via the
- 15 I-680 corridor. This 36-inch existing raw water
- 16 transmission line is a critical facility because it
- 17 virtually is the city's sole source of water.
- 18 An interruption in this water supply could cause
- 19 a health and safety crisis in the city of Benicia in as
- 20 little as 48 hours. At that point, the City would be able
- 21 to be -- the City would be unable to provide water to its
- 22 residential and business community and would have
- 23 insufficient water for fire protection. This is a serious
- 24 concern. And, again, I want to repeat, it's the city's
- 25 sole source of water for its 28,000 residents.

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1	Tn	addition.	+ha	Walero	\cap i 1	Definery	which	i e

- 2 located in Benicia uses this water for their process. The
- 3 Valero Refinery provides 25 percent of the Bay Area's
- 4 gasoline, and would be forced down with a break in this
- 5 line.
- 6 The proposed Kinder Morgan pipeline would
- 7 parallel the city's waterline from Benicia to Cordelia in
- 8 an area that contains numerous landslides and an active
- 9 earthquake fault. So there is a real possibility of a
- 10 situation.
- 11 The pipeline would also cross the city's raw
- 12 waterline twice and would be co-located with the waterline
- 13 for a length of five to six miles. The city believes it's
- 14 essential that the EIR identify and describe potential
- 15 impacts of both the construction and ongoing operation of
- 16 the proposed pipeline on the city's water supply.
- 17 Mitigations for the potential impacts must also
- 18 be identified, including the potential to avoid the
- 19 impacts by the use of an alternate route. The City would
- 20 prefer that the proposed pipeline utilize the existing
- 21 right-of-way in Segment 2.
- 22 There are other less effective mitigation
- 23 alternatives as well, including maintaining a 30-foot
- 24 horizontal separation between the proposed pipeline and
- 25 the city's line and a two-foot vertical separation for

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1 crossings.

- 2 The City will provide more detail about its
- 3 concerns and will suggest mitigation alternatives in the
- 4 form of a letter of comments that will be submitted before
- 5 the deadline date.
- 6 Thank you.
- 7 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Thank you very
- 8 much.
- 9 The next speaker is June Williams, representing
- 10 the Elmira Spill Committee.
- 11 MS. WILLIAMS: Hello. My town has had your
- 12 pipeline in it for quite a while and I am very happy to
- 13 see the new pipeline. I just have some questions about
- 14 it.
- 15 Will there be a smart pig to make sure that there
- 16 aren't any leaks? And if not, how long until they make
- 17 one to make sure that it doesn't leak?
- 18 With the welding, will the welding be inspected
- 19 enough to where there won't be any leaks in it,
- 20 guaranteed, you know, before you put in the products? You
- 21 have so much more use of product that would be going
- 22 through it.
- 23 The other thing is acceptable -- will there be an
- 24 accountable time of which -- from the time that the
- 25 pipeline is in use -- like they say so many gallons per go

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38-3

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38-4

- 1 from the front of the pipeline. Will you know how much
- 2 left the pipeline and how much arrived? Will there be a
- 3 different way of calculating that so that you know if
- 4 there's any left -- any leaks along the way, I guess I'm
- 5 saying?
- And that's how the pipeline took so long to find
- 7 our leak, was that nobody was quite sure how much left and
- 8 how much arrived.
- 9 So that's basically my comment on it.
- 10 Thank you.
- ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF JENKINS: Hi. I'm Steve 11
- 12 Jenkins with the State Lands Commission.
- 13 I was asking the applicant about those questions.
- 14 And because those were questions not on the adequacy of
- 15 the Environmental Impact Report, they are more questions
- 16 about what the project is. Rather than answer those
- 17 questions right now what we'd ask you to do is meet with
- 18 the applicant after the meeting. And then based on the
- 19 answers that you get and, you know, whether you feel
- 20 satisfied in that, you always have the opportunity to
- 21 provide comments on the Draft EIR by July 28th.
- 22 So the applicant would be more than happy to meet
- 23 and discuss after the meeting.
- Thank you. 24
- 25 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Okay. The next

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- 1 speaker is Louis Franchimon, representing the Napa-Solano
- 2 Boulevard Trust.
- 3 MR. FRANCHIMON: Well, you got the name right.
- 4 Except the organization is the Napa-Solano Building Trades
- 5 Council.
- 6 We do represent over 10,000 union construction
- 7 workers in the two-county area.
- 8 The proposed pipeline before you, for your
- 9 discussion tonight, will have direct impact on the
- 10 economic well being and the quality of life for our
- 11 members and their families.
- 12 This critical infrastructure project translates
- 13 directly to jobs in our community and will be constructed
- 14 with high quality union labor through a project labor
- 15 agreement.
- 16 The route proposed in the Draft EIR reflects over
- 17 a year of cooperative work between the proponents, labor,
- 18 local government, property owners, and businesses to reach
- 19 consensus on the route design and should be stated in the
- 20 Final EIR.
- 21 Any delay in building this pipeline translates
- 22 directly to a loss of jobs and infrastructure investments,
- 23 which is significant in this weak economy. This proposed
- 24 pipeline is far superior to the no-build alternative that
- 25 will result in increased tanker truck traffic through an

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1 already overburdened traffic corridor at the 80/680

2 interchange, and this should be addressed in the Final

3 EIR.

4 There's also a number of safety features

- 5 incorporated into the pipeline project that meet or exceed
- 6 government and industry standards, including
- 7 24-hour-per-day leak detection, 100 percent x-ray
- 8 inspection of pipeline welds. In the Final EIR these
- 9 safety features should be compared to the current
- 10 pipeline's features and address the greater risk of
- 11 accidents and leaks if the pipeline is not replaced.
- 12 The building trades is proud to be a partner in
- 13 constructing of this project in order to move products
- 14 more safely and more reliably through our community.
- 15 Thank you.
- 16 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: The next speaker
- 17 is Stephen Mikich. And it looks like he's from the
- 18 Plumbers and Steamfitters 342.
- 19 MR. MIKICH: Good evening. My name is Steve
- 20 Mikich. And I'm here in support of the pipeline
- 21 project -- the proposed petroleum pipeline because it will
- 22 be built using all the latest technology and it would be
- 23 safer to the public and the environment.
- 24 There are a lot of safety features incorporated
- 25 in the pipeline project that will reduce the risk of

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- 1 leaks. To guard against corrosion the new pipeline will
- 2 have a cathodic protection system and a special coating.
- 3 It will be monitored by computer 24 hours a day to detect
- 4 and respond immediately to leaks. There would be a block
- 5 valve throughout the length of the pipeline to allow the
- 6 line to shutdown and isolate the product. That's very
- 7 important. If you have a leak, you need to be able to
- 8 shut it down. And a hundred percent of the welds will be
- 9 inspected by x-ray.
- 10 In the Final EIR these safety features should be
- 11 compared to the current pipeline features and acknowledged
- 12 the greater risk of accidents and leaks if the pipeline is
- 13 not replaced.
- 14 The spill prevention measures incorporated in the
- 15 construction operation of the pipeline will protect the
- 16 public health, our property, and the environment. We are
- 17 at greater risk if we do nothing and leave the current
- 18 pipeline as it is. We must have the new pipeline.
- 19 Thank you.
- 20 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: The next speaker
- 21 is Mike Duncan with the Solano Transportation Authority.
- MR. DUNCAN: My name was easy.
- 23 I'd first like to say that I am in favor of the
- 24 pipeline. I think pipelines for transmission of petroleum
- 25 products is an excellent idea. However, in accordance

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1 with both CEQA and at the federal side, the NEPA side, we

- 2 do need to ensure that the environmental document does
- 3 cover all of the potential impacts.
- 4 There are two major roadway projects that are
- 5 currently in the EIR/EIS stage through the Solano
- 6 Transportation Authority. One is the I-80/680/State Route
- 7 12 interchange. The pipeline does cover some of the same
- 8 area that's also being studied as part of that project.
- 9 The other is the Jefferson Parkway, and a pipeline is also
- 10 in the vicinity -- actually in the same route as one of
- 11 the alternatives we're studying for that.
- 12 We just want to ensure that the cumulative
- 13 impacts of both the pipeline and these projects are
- 14 studied within the context of the EIR. It did not appear
- 15 that was the case in the initial review of it.
- 16 Additionally, we -- as part of the cumulative
- 17 impacts, the construction impacts of the highway projects
- 18 on the pipeline, in other words the safety -- if the
- 19 pipeline goes in first, which it will if it's being
- 20 constructed in the next three to four years, the
- 21 implications of impacts on the pipeline of heavy
- 22 construction needs to be evaluated as part of the EIR
- 23 process.
- 24 And, additionally, it was just an item that was
- 25 brought up tonight that I probably was aware of and had

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- 1 forgotten about the 14-inch portion that is going to
- 2 remain under the Carquinez Strait. That section, although
- 3 it's Phase 2, does need to be evaluated in the sense of
- 4 the safety aspect due to the pressurization that will be
- 5 required of that section to be able to reach the capacity
- 6 of the 20 inch, since obviously the 20 inch has twice the
- 7 capacity of a 14 inch.
- 8 The pressures to be able to reach that capacity
- 9 would have to be significantly more within the 14-inch
- 10 section. And I'm assuming that that will be part of the
- 11 EIR process to ensure the safety of that particular
- 12 section, especially since it is over.
- 13 Again, I would like to say with the new
- 14 technology and everything I think it is a good project and
- 15 that it is needed. However, we do need to ensure that all
- 16 the proper state EIR/CEQA protections are in place through
- 17 the EIR document.
- 18 Thank you.
- 19 And, secondly, I will be sending written comments
- 20 so that you will have those.
- 21 Thanks.
- 22 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Okay. And the
- 23 last speaker we have that's signed up is James Holman,
- 24 with the Operating Engineers Local 3.
- 25 So if there are any other speakers, we'll need to

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- 1 have you fill out speaker slips.
- 2 Thanks.
- 3 MR. HOLMAN: Hello. My name is James Holman and
- 4 I've lived in Solano County for 26 years.
- 5 Preserving our open space in the Suisun Marsh is
- 6 very important to residents like me. I support the
- 7 project because according to the Draft EIR the proposed
- 8 route will move 12 miles of pipeline that currently runs
- 9 under the marsh out of this area and will preserve
- 10 sensitive wetlands and wildlife. This is excellent news
- 11 to those of us who care about the marsh.
- 12 I believe the affects to the marsh if the
- 13 replacement pipeline is not constructed should be further
- 14 studied in the Final EIR.
- 15 The pipeline will also have a positive impact on
- 16 our air quality, and this needs to be quantified in the
- 17 Final EIR. If the pipeline isn't built, it is estimated
- 18 an additional 45,000 tanker trucks per year will drive
- 19 through Solano County. The impact to our air quality from
- 20 these truck emissions would be significant in a community
- 21 that already suffers from poor air quality.
- 22 Finally, the new technology to be used in the
- 23 construction and operation of the pipeline has the
- 24 potential to prevent spills. The round-the-clock computer
- 25 monitoring can detect and stop spills before they pose a

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1	significant risk to our wildlife and water supply. I
2	support the proposed pipeline and hope that you will, too.
3	Thank you.
4	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST BROWN: Are there any
5	other speakers?
6	Okay. If not, in closing, we thank you for your
7	participation this evening. And the Commission staff will
8	now begin preparing written responses to your comments.
9	If you sign in on our register at the door over
10	there, a notice will be mailed to you identifying the
11	date, time, and location of the Commission's consideration
12	of the certification of the Final EIR and also a proposed
13	lease for the use of state lands for this project.
14	So the public meeting will now be closed.
15	(Thereupon the California State Lands
16	Commission public hearing adjourned
17	at 8:00 p.m.)
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38-12

	37
1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
3	Reporter of the State of California, and Registered
4	Professional Reporter, do hereby certify:
5	That I am a disinterested person herein; that the
6	foregoing California State Lands Commission public hearing
7	was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a
8	Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California,
9	and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.
10	I further certify that I am not of counsel or
11	attorney for any of the parties to said hearing nor in any
12	way interested in the outcome of said hearing.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
14	this 22nd day of July, 2003.
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22	
23	JAMES F. PETERS, CSR, RPR
24	Certified Shorthand Reporter
25	License No. 10063

Responses to Comment Set 38

- 38-1 Please see Responses to Comment Set 14 (Rhodia Inc.).
- 38-2 The Draft EIR considers the impacts of the No Project Alternative, including the use of tanker trucks, within each environmental discipline in Section D (beginning on page D.1-1). These analyses acknowledge the safety, traffic, and air quality impacts associated with increased trucking.
- 38-3 Please see Responses to Comment Set 24.
- 38-4 Draft EIR Section B.5 (beginning on page B-40) describes the operational procedures proposed by SFPP, including the leak detection system that would be used for the proposed pipeline.
- 38-5 The commenter's preference for the Proposed Project over the No Project Alternative is noted. See also Response to Comment 38-2.
- 38-6 The safety features described by the commenter are also described in the Draft EIR, Section B.5 (beginning on page B-40).
- 38-7 to -9
 Please see Responses to Comment Set 36.
- 38-10 The Draft EIR acknowledges that the proposed pipeline route will have less effect on Suisun Marsh. See also Responses to Comment 38-2 and 38-6.

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Errata and Minor Text Clarifications

- 39-1 Table ES-1 of this Final EIR has been revised to correctly show that for Impact A-3 related to emissions from construction vehicles, during construction, the No Project Alternative would cause fewer impacts than the Proposed Project (see Section 4, which includes the revised Executive Summary).
- 39-2 The classification of Impact B-4: Construction Impacts and Potential Accidents in Cordelia Marsh (Class I) in Tables ES-1 and ES-3 of this Final EIR have been corrected. These changes would make the Executive Summary consistent with the text of the Draft EIR Section D.4, Biological Resources, which explains that even with the mitigation segment, impacts from a spill could still flow into the Cordelia Slough if the accident occurred near the two waterway crossings in the mitigation segment (see Section 4, which includes the revised Executive Summary).
- 39-3 The text introducing Table ES-2 of this Final EIR, in Section 5.2.1, Proposed Project vs. The Cordelia Mitigation Segment, has been revised to correctly show that although impacts to biological resources would be reduced with implementation of Mitigation Measure B-4a (Cordelia Mitigation Segment), they would not be significantly reduced (see Section 4, which includes the revised Executive Summary).
- 39-4 The text introducing Table ES-3 of this Final EIR has been revised to remove misleading text that impacts are presented in order of significance because they are instead presented in order of analysis (see Section 4, which includes the revised Executive Summary).
- 39-5 New text has been added under Section D.2, Pipeline Safety and Risk of Accidents, in this Final EIR to clearly address cumulative impacts in this environmental issue area. The new text is located in Section D.2.3.11, Cumulative Impacts (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).
- 39-6 New text has been added to Mitigation Measure G-5a (General Fault Crossing Design Parameters) in this Final EIR to expand the range of geologic events that may trigger pipeline inspection according to the Pipeline Operations Plan (see Section 4, changes to page D.7-21).
- 39-7 New text has been added in Section D.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, of the Final EIR for Mitigation Measure HS-3a, Response to Unanticipated Release of Drilling Fluids. The requirement to determine the appropriate depth of HDD crossings in the future has been replaced with a recommendation of a 35-foot depth of cover from the lowest point/scour depth in the river bottom (see Section 4, changes to Section D.8).
- 39-8 New text has been added in Section G.7, Geology, Soils, and Paleontology, of the Final EIR in Impact G-4, Railroad Under-Crossings, and Mitigation Measure G-4a to clarify that the impact and mitigation measure also apply to highway under-crossings. The minimum depth of cover may be specified by the applicable jurisdiction or property owners at highway and railroad crossings, and Mitigation Measure G-4a has been revised to require the depth of cover to be as per the applicable permitting agency requirements, which is typically 7 feet for highway crossings and 10 feet for railroad crossings (see Section 4, changes to Section D.7).
- 39-9 New text has been added to Section D.2.1.6, Environmental Setting: Proposed Project, in Section D.2, Pipeline Safety and Risk of Accidents, of the Final EIR to clarify that design modifications may alter some features of the pipeline (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).

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- 39-10 New text has been added to Section D.2.2, Applicable Regulations, Plans, and Standards, in Section D.2, Pipeline Safety and Risk of Accidents, of the Final EIR to clarify that valves must be installed at certain locations (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).
- 39-11 New text has been added to Section D.2.3.5, Impacts of Unintentional Releases, in Section D.2, Pipeline Safety and Risk of Accidents, of the Final EIR to clarify that seismic hazards such as earthquakes and fault crossings can cause pipeline rupture and that the time that would be required for someone to arrive at the block valves and close them would depend on location (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).
- 39-12 New text has been added to Table D.2-27, Pipeline Operation Impacts, in this Final EIR to clarify that design of the pipeline considers seismic hazards (e.g., earthquakes, fault crossings, landslides, liquefaction, subsidence, etc) (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).
- 39-13 New text has been added to the discussion of Impact S-2.5: Design Flaw (Engineering) in this Final EIR to clarify the requirements for review of design and construction drawings (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).
- 39-14 For Impact S-2.5: Design Flaw (Engineering), the impact has been reclassified in the Final EIR as Class II, and Mitigation Measure S-2h, Ensure Proper Design and Design Approval, has been added to provide additional requirements for minimizing potential impacts from design flaws (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).
- 39-15 New text has been added to Mitigation Measure S-3a, Pipeline Abandonment Procedures, to clarify requirements for cleaning the pipeline and requirements for reporting the abandonment (see Section 4, changes to Section D.2).
- 39-16 New text has been added to Section D.7.1.2, Environmental Setting: Proposed Project, in Section D.7, Geology, Soils, and Paleontology, of the Final EIR to clarify the setting for Segments 2 and 3 (see Section 4, changes to Section D.7).
- 39-17 New text has been added to the discussion of Impact G-5, Fault Rupture, in the Final EIR to clarify the maximum movement of the Concord and Green Valley Faults and clarify the requirements of Mitigation Measures G-5a and G-5b (see Section 4, changes to Section D.7).
- 39-18 The text of the first bullet for California red-legged frog and the second bullet for Giant Garter Snake under Mitigation Measure BW-3a (Protect Special Status Wildlife) beginning on page D.4-53 in the Draft EIR has been modified to clarify the actions required by the mitigation measure (see Section 4, changes to Section D.4). The measure has also been revised to include a vegetation-clearing plan in salt marsh harvest mouse habitat.